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(11) **EP 1 219 135 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:

13.08.2003 Bulletin 2003/33

(21) Application number: 00967327.8

(22) Date of filing: 06.10.2000

(51) Int Cl.⁷: **H04R 11/00**

(86) International application number:
PCT/US00/27522

(87) International publication number:
WO 01/026413 (12.04.2001 Gazette 2001/15)

(54) **ELECTRO-ACOUSTIC TRANSDUCER WITH RESISTANCE TO SHOCK-WAVES**

ELEKTROAKUSTISCHER WANDLER MIT SCHOCKWELLENSICHERUNG

TRANSDUCTEUR A RESISTANCE AU CHOC

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE DK NL

(30) Priority: 07.10.1999 US 158572 P
07.02.2000 US 180547 P

(43) Date of publication of application:
03.07.2002 Bulletin 2002/27

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Description

Related Applications

[0001] This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application entitled "Transducer With Resistance To Lateral Shock," Serial No. 60/158572, filed October 7, 1999 and U.S. Provisional Patent Application entitled "Transducer With Resistance To Shock," Serial No. 60/180547, filed February 7, 2000.

Technical Field

[0002] This invention relates to a transducer, suitable for use within hearing aids, for reducing shock, and is delimited against US-A-5'647'013.

Background of the Invention

[0003] It is known that transducers include a coil with a first air gap or tunnel, magnetic members, such as spaced apart permanent magnets, having a second air gap or tunnel, and a reed armature. The first and second air gaps are generally aligned, with the armature reed extending through the first and second air gaps.

[0004] The arrangement is such that when the moving part of the reed shifts in one direction or another away from a centralized position between the two poles, the magnetic flux is caused to flow in one direction or the other along the reed and hence through the coil. The reed is attached to a diaphragm and in this way the vibrations of the diaphragm caused by received sound are converted into corresponding currents in the coil or vice versa. If the transducer experiences a shock e.g., from being dropped, the reed can be easily damaged due to over deflection or unwanted deflection in the horizontal and/or vertical directions. In addition, the tip portion of the reed may strike the magnet with considerable force on the upper or lower side walls of the tunnel formed within the coil. Reference can be made to U.S. Patent No. 5,647,013 for one such arrangement.

[0005] To reduce and prevent unwanted deflection of the armature's reed, the tunnel of the transducer can be tapered (inwardly or outwardly) from the fixed or stationary end of the armature toward the deflection end of the reed. In addition, a contact point can extend into the tunnel to reduce or prevent unwanted horizontal deflection of the armature reed. These previous techniques still require the reed to contact the surface of the tunnel and this contact can cause damage to the reed.

[0006] This invention is designed to prevent these and other problems.

Summary of the Invention

[0007] According to a first embodiment of the present invention, a transducer resistant to shock comprises a stack having a pair of spaced magnets at least partially

forming a tunnel. The tunnel has a central axis and the magnets have an upper and a lower tunnel wall. A coil at least partially forms the tunnel. The coil has a first and a second side wall and an upper and lower wall. Extending through the tunnel is a reed having a central portion, a stationary end, and a deflection end, wherein the reed has a tip portion which lies at least partially between the magnets. The reed is mounted for deflection towards or away from the magnets. A shock protective means is responsive to a shock impulse to the transducer where upon the protective means engages the reed. Preferably, the shock protective means comprises a ring fixedly attached between the coil and the stack. At least one bumper is attached to the ring in close proximity to the reed wherein the at least one bumper is responsive to an impulse shock to the transducer and the bumper acts to contact the reed.

[0008] Another embodiment of the present invention is directed to a transducer comprising a pair of spaced magnets at least partially forming a tunnel. The tunnel has a central axis. A coil having a first and a second side wall and an upper and lower wall at least partially forms the tunnel. A reed having a stationary end, a deflection end, and a central portion, extends through the tunnel. A tip portion of the reed lies at least partially between the magnets. The reed is mounted for deflection towards or away from the respective magnets. The coil has a first end toward the stationary end of the reed and a second end toward the magnets, wherein at least one side wall of the coil is tapered (inwardly or outwardly) from the central axis from the first end of the coil to the second end of the coil.

[0009] Other advantages and aspects of the present invention will become apparent upon reading the following description of the drawings and detailed description of the invention.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0010]

FIGURE 1 is front view of the present invention;
FIGURE 2 is a rotated top view of the present invention shown in FIGURE 1;
FIGURE 3 is an enlarged view of FIGURE 1;
FIGURE 4 is an enlarged view of FIGURE 2;
FIGURE 5 is a cut-away side view of the present invention;
FIGURE 6 is a front view of a coil winding bobbin for the present invention;
FIGURE 7 is a rear view of the coil winding bobbin shown in FIGURE 6;
FIGURE 8 is a cross section view of the coil winding bobbin shown in FIGURE 7 along the line 8-8;
FIGURE 9 is a cross section view of the coil winding bobbin shown in FIGURE 7 along the line 9-9;
FIGURE 10 is a side cut-away view of a portion of the present invention;

FIGURE 11 is a view of one embodiment of a magnet of the present invention;
 FIGURE 12 is a partial side cut-away view of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;
 FIGURE 13 is a partial side cut-away view of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;
 FIGURE 14 is a partial side cut-away view of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;
 FIGURE 15 is partial view of a magnet of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;
 FIGURE 16 is partial view of a magnet of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;
 FIGURE 17 is a front view of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;
 FIGURE 18 is a front view of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;
 FIGURE 19 is a front view of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;
 FIGURE 20 is a front view of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;
 FIGURE 21 is a side view of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;
 FIGURE 22 is a side view of an alternative embodiment of the present invention; and,
 FIGURE 23 is a front view of an alternative embodiment of the present invention.

Detailed Description

[0011] While this invention is susceptible of embodiment in many different forms, there is shown in the drawings and will herein be described in detail preferred embodiments of the invention with the understanding that the present disclosure is to be considered as an exemplification of the principles of the invention and is not intended to limit the broad aspect of the invention to the embodiments illustrated.

[0012] Figure 1 is a front view of a transducer 2 with its housing 4 (see Figures 17 and 18) removed. Figure 2 is a top/rotated view of the transducer of Figure 1. Figure 3 is an enlarged view of Figure 1, and Figure 4 is an enlarged view of Figure 2. Figure 5 is a cut-away side view of the transducer of Figure 1.

[0013] The transducer 2 of these figures has a pair of spaced magnets 6, 8 at least partially forming a tunnel 10. The tunnel having a central axis 12. The transducer 2 further has a coil 14 at least partially forming the tunnel 10. The coil has a first and a second side wall 16, 18 and an upper and lower wall 20, 22. The transducer 2 further has a reed 24 having a central portion 26 which extends through the tunnel 10, a stationary end 28, and a deflection end 30. The reed 24 has a tip portion 30 which lies at least partially between the magnets 6, 8. The reed 24 is mounted for deflection towards and/or away from the respective magnets 6, 8.

[0014] The coil 14 has a first end 32 toward the stationary end 28 of the reed 24 and a second end 34 toward the magnets 6, 8. The side walls 16, 18 of the coil

14 are tapered inwardly toward the central axis 12 from the first end 32 of the coil 14 to the second end 34 of the coil 14, to prevent or reduce unwanted horizontal deflection of the reed 24. Alternatively, the side walls 16, 18 of the coil 14 can be tapered outwardly away from the central axis 12 from the first end 32 of the coil 14 to the second end 34 of the coil 14, to prevent or reduce unwanted horizontal deflection of the reed 24. Alternatively, at least a part or stretch of at least one side wall 16, 18 of the coil can be tapered outwardly away from the central axis 12, moving toward the second end 34 of the coil 14, to prevent or reduce unwanted horizontal deflection of the reed 24. Likewise, at least a part or stretch of at least one side wall 16, 18 of the coil can be tapered inwardly toward the central axis 12, moving toward the second end 34 of the coil 14, to prevent or reduce unwanted horizontal deflection of the reed 24. For the above alternatives or other alternatives, having a coil wall, or any part or stretch thereof, that is tapered, the coil wall can further have a separate raised portion toward the central axis 12, in relation to the adjacent portion of the wall thereof.

[0015] Some of the Figures depict dimensions which can be used for the present invention. Other dimensions can be used as well. For the embodiments in Figures 1 through 5, one set of dimensions are as follows: the nominal lateral reed clearance is (.0625"/1.59mm) (nominal tunnel width) - (.0595"/1.51mm) (nominal reed width) = (.003"/.076mm) or (.0015"/.038mm) per side. Coil tunnel taper is (.0045"/.11mm) over (.093"/2.4mm) length, or about 2.8°. The nominal reed to rib (top or bottom of the coil) is (.0111"/.282mm) (nominal rib gap) - (.008"/.2mm) (nominal reed thickness) = (.0031"/.079mm), or (.0015"/.039mm) top / bottom.

[0016] Figure 6 is a front view of a further coil winding bobbin for a transducer 2 of the present invention. Figure 7 is a back view of the coil winding bobbin of Figure 6. Figure 8 is a side view of the coil winding bobbin of Figure 6. Figure 9 is a top view of the coil winding bobbin of Figure 6. These figures show one tapering that can be implemented within the coil winding for the present invention.

[0017] Figure 10 is a side cut-away view of a portion of the transducer of the present invention. The transducer 2 therein has a pair of spaced magnets 6, 8. The magnets, 6, 8 have upper and lower tunnel walls 40, 42. The magnets have a second end 44 toward the deflection end of the reed, and a first end 46 toward the coil 14. The upper and the lower tunnel walls 40, 42, or at least a part or stretch thereof, of the magnets 6, 8, are tapered outwardly from the central axis 12, in a direction from the first end 46 of the magnets to the second end 44 of the magnets. This creates a possible contact point(s) 50 for the reed 24, depending on the angle of tapering. Preferably, with the proper angle of tapering, the reed 24 will not only contact at the contact point(s) 50, the reed 24 will contact along a significant or even the entire length of the magnets 6, 8. In another embodiment, the tapering

can take place in the opposite direction.

[0018] Figure 10 further shows that the transducer 2 has a first and second (upper and lower) yoke portions 60, 62, which can comprise a stack, as is known in the art. Figure 11 is a magnet 6,8 indicating one set of measurements for one or both of the magnets 6,8 in view of Figure 10. Figure 12 shows an alternative to the transducer of Figure 10. This embodiment has a shim 70 between the first yoke portion 60 and the magnet 6. The shim 70 causes at least one of the upper and the lower tunnel walls 40, 42, or a part of a stretch thereof, of the magnets 6,8, to be tapered outwardly from the central axis 12, in a direction from the first end of the magnets to the second end of the magnets. The shim 70 could be placed in the opposite direction, between the magnet 6 and respective yoke portion 60, to reverse the tapering.

[0019] Figure 13 shows a further embodiment of the transducer of Figure 10, the main difference being that the tapering is caused by the yoke portion being tapered instead of the magnets being tapered. It should be understood that both the yoke portion and the magnet could be tapered to achieve the same tapering effect.

[0020] Figures 14, 15, and 16 show further embodiments of the transducer 2 of present invention. The upper and lower tunnel walls 40, 42 of the magnets 6,8 have a raised portion 80 inwardly toward the central axis 12 toward the first end 46 of the magnets 6,8. The raised portion 80 can extend substantially the width of the tunnel, as shown in Figure 15, or less than the entire width, as shown in Figure 16. It should be understood that the raised portion can be provided at or along other areas of the upper and/or lower tunnel walls 40, 42.

[0021] Figures 17 and 18 show further embodiments of the transducer of the present invention. The transducer 2 has a housing 4. An armature 90 has a reed 92, and a first leg 94 and a second leg 96 extending along opposed sides of the exterior of a coil 14 and a yoke 60. Spacers 100, which can be comprised of a resilient epoxy or RTV, are positioned between the housing 4 and the first and second legs 94, 96 of the armature 90. Figure 18 shows that another spacer 100 can be positioned between the housing 4 and the armature 90 adjacent the stationary end of the reed 92.

[0022] Active shock protection means 104 of the armature's reed 24 can be incorporated as an alternative to the spacers 100. The shock protection means 104 is idle until a shock is absorbed by the transducer 2. FIGURE 19 is a front view of an alternative embodiment of the present invention having shock protective means 104. The shock protective means 104 comprises a pair of bumpers 110 on opposing sides 120, 122 of a reed 24. The shock protective means 104 will reduce and prevent unwanted movement of the reed 24 caused by a shock impulse. Under normal conditions, the active bumpers 110 remain out of contact with the reed 24 as depicted in FIGURE 19. As the transducer 2 receives a shock impulse, the active bumpers 110 will engage the

reed 24 to prevent damage by clamping or inhibiting the reed 24 from movement.

[0023] Preferably, the shock protective means 104 includes a ring 106, preferably metal, circumferentially positioned about the central axis 12 of the tunnel 10. The ring 108 has opposing upper 120 and lower 122 walls; and opposing side walls 116, 118. Extending from the upper 120 and lower 122 walls of the ring 106 and toward the armature's reed 24 is a bumper 110. Each bumper 110 is attached to the upper 120 and lower 122 wall of the ring 106 by a flexible band 126, preferably made of fluoroelastomer. The flexible band 126 may be molded directly onto the ring 106 and the bumpers 110 by Flexan (TM). The bumpers 110 remain away from the reed 24 until the transducer 2 encounters a vertical shock impulse.

[0024] As the transducer 2 receives a vertical shock impulse, the protective bumpers 110 of the shock protective means 104 respond to the vertical shock impulse and move to engage the reed 24. FIGURE 20. It is to be understood that although the present embodiment discloses the active shock protective means 104 as having a pair of bumpers 110 on opposing sides 120, 122 of the reed, the present invention includes alternative embodiments having at least one bumper 110 in close proximity to the reed 24 so as to engage the reed 24 in response to a shock impulse. Another alternative embodiment shown in FIGURE 23 depicts shock protective means 104 having a molded flexible gasket 112.

[0025] The active shock protective means 104 can be positioned between the stack and the coil 14. FIGURE 21. Alternatively, the active shock protective means 104 can be positioned at the end of stack near the deflection end 30 of the reed 24. FIGURE 22.

Claims

1. A transducer (2) comprising a pair of spaced magnets (6,8) at least partially forming a tunnel (10), the tunnel (10) having a central axis (12), the magnets (6,8) having an upper and a lower tunnel wall (40, 42), a coil (14) at least partially forming the tunnel (10) having a first and a second side wall (16, 18) and an upper and lower wall (20, 22); and a reed (24) having a central portion (26) which extends through the tunnel (10), a stationary end (28), and a deflection end (30), wherein the reed (24) has a tip portion (30) which lies at least partially between the magnets (6,8), wherein the reed (24) is mounted for deflection towards or away from the respective magnets (6,8), wherein the coil (14) has a first end (32) toward the stationary end (28) of the reed (24) and a second end (34) toward the magnets (6, 8), wherein the magnets (6, 8) have a second end (44) toward the deflection end (30) of the reed (24) and a first end (46) toward the coil (14), characterized in that at least one of the upper and the lower tunnel

walls (40, 42) of the magnets (6, 8) has a raised portion (80) inwardly toward the central axis (12) toward the first end (46) of the magnets (6, 8).

2. The transducer of claim 1, wherein the raised portion extends substantially the width of the tunnel.

Patentansprüche

1. Wandler (2) mit einem Paar von im Abstand angeordneten Magneten (6, 8), die wenigstens teilweise einen Tunnel (10) bilden, wobei der Tunnel (10) eine Mittelachse (12) aufweist und die Magnete (6, 8) eine obere und eine untere Tunnelwand (40, 42) aufweisen, mit einer Spule (14), die wenigstens teilweise den Tunnel (10) bildet und eine erste und eine zweite Seitenwand (16, 18) und eine obere und eine untere Wand (20, 22) aufweist, und mit einer Schaltung (24), die einen Mittelabschnitt (26), der sich durch den Tunnel (10) erstreckt, ein stationäres Ende (28) und ein Auslenkende (30) aufweist, wobei die Schaltung (24) einen Endabschnitt (30) aufweist, der wenigstens teilweise zwischen den Magneten (6, 8) liegt, wobei die Schaltung (24) für eine Auslenkung in Richtung oder weg von den jeweiligen Magneten (6, 8) angebracht ist, wobei die Spule (14) ein erstes Ende (32) in Richtung des stationären Endes (28) der Schaltung (24) und ein zweites Ende (34) in Richtung der Magnete (6, 8) aufweist, wobei die Magnete (6, 8) ein zweites Ende (44) in Richtung des Auslenkendes (30) der Schaltung (24) und ein erstes Ende (46) in Richtung der Spule (14) aufweisen, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die obere und/oder die untere Tunnelwand (40, 42) der Magnete (6, 8) in Richtung des ersten Endes (46) der Magnete (6, 8) einen Abschnitt (80) aufweist, der nach innen in Richtung der Mittelachse (12) erhöht ist.
2. Wandler nach Anspruch (1), bei dem sich der erhöhte Abschnitt im Wesentlichen über die Breite des Tunnels erstreckt.

Revendications

1. Transducteur (2) comprenant une paire d'aimants espacés (6, 8) formant au moins partiellement un tunnel (10), le tunnel (10) ayant un axe central (12), les aimants (6, 8) ayant des parois de tunnel supérieure et inférieure (40, 42), une bobine (14) formant au moins partiellement le tunnel (10) ayant des première et seconde parois latérales (16, 18) et des parois supérieure et inférieure (20, 22) ; et une lame (24) ayant une partie centrale (26) qui s'étend à travers le tunnel (10), une extrémité stationnaire (28) et une extrémité de déviation (30), la lame (24)

ayant une partie de pointe (30) qui s'étend au moins partiellement entre les aimants (6, 8), la lame (24) étant montée en vue d'une déviation vers ou à l'opposé des aimants respectifs (6, 8), la bobine (14) ayant une première extrémité (32) vers l'extrémité stationnaire (28) de la lame (24) et une seconde extrémité (34) vers les aimants (6, 8), les aimants (6, 8) ayant une seconde extrémité (44) vers l'extrémité de déviation (30) de la lame (24) et une première extrémité (46) vers la bobine (14), **caractérisé par le fait qu'au moins l'une des parois supérieure et inférieure de tunnel (40, 42) des aimants (6, 8) a une partie surélevée (80) intérieurement vers l'axe central (12) vers la première extrémité (46) des aimants (6, 8).**

2. Transducteur de la revendication 1, dans lequel la partie surélevée s'étend sensiblement sur la largeur du tunnel.

FIG.1

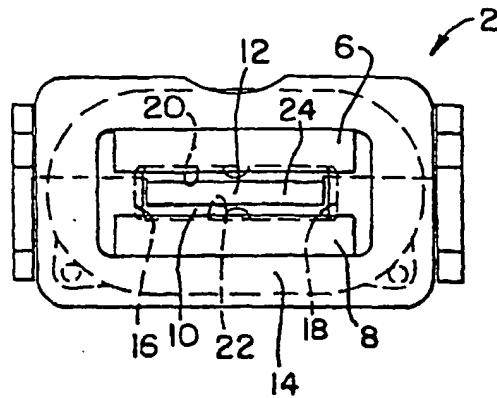


FIG.2

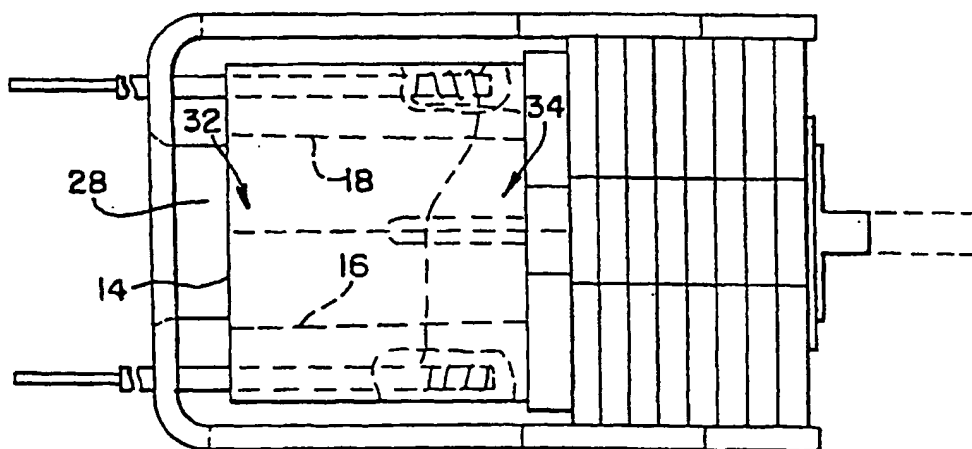


FIG.4

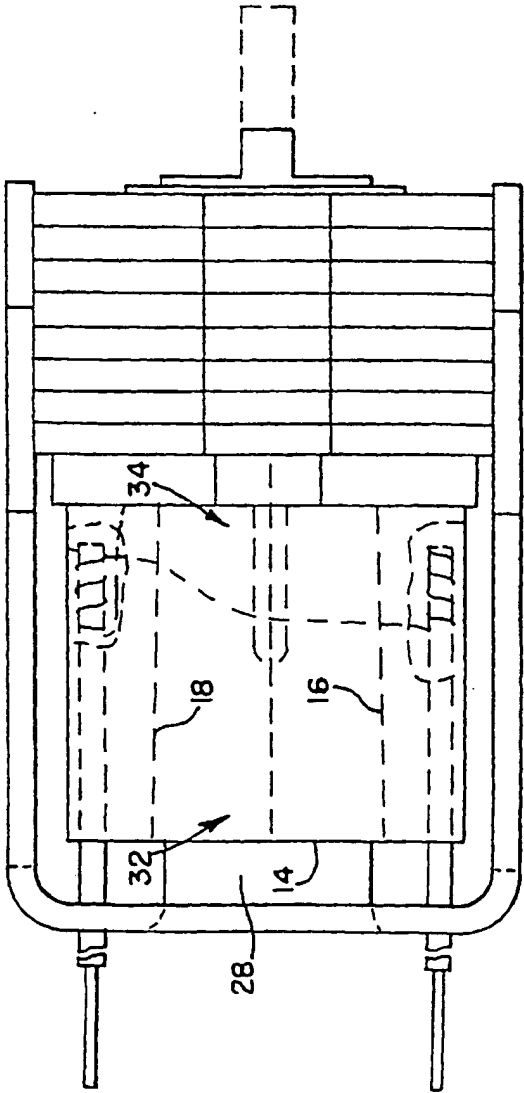


FIG.3

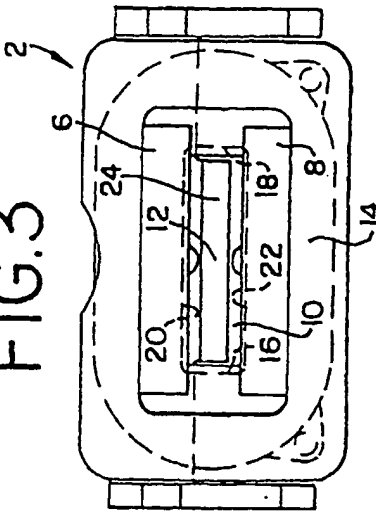


FIG.5

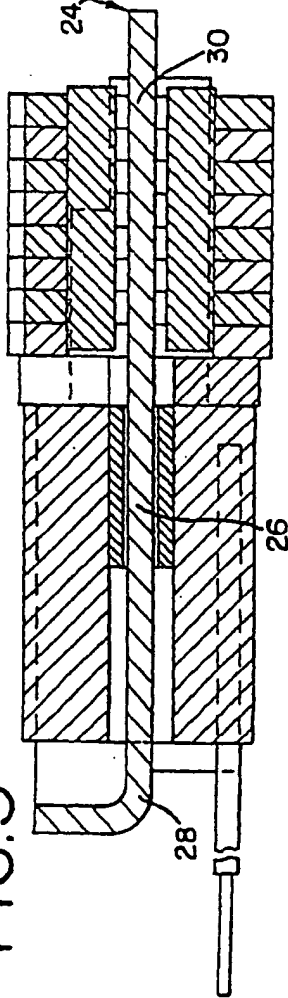


FIG.6

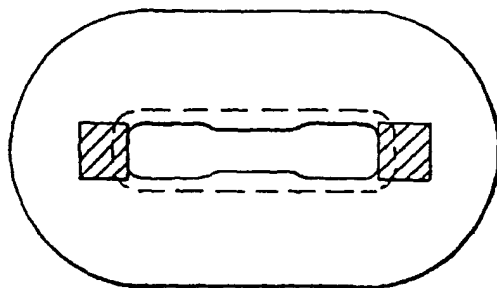


FIG.7

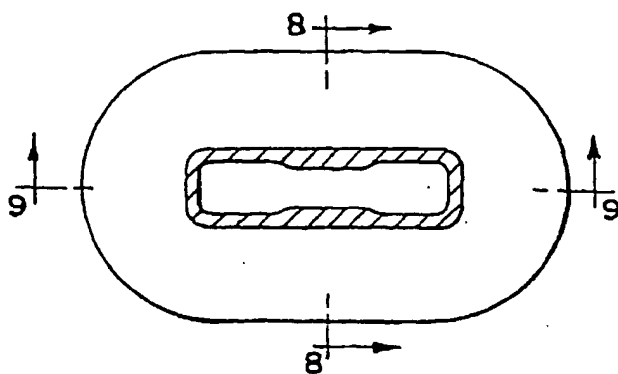


FIG.8

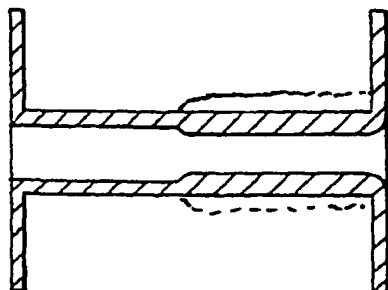
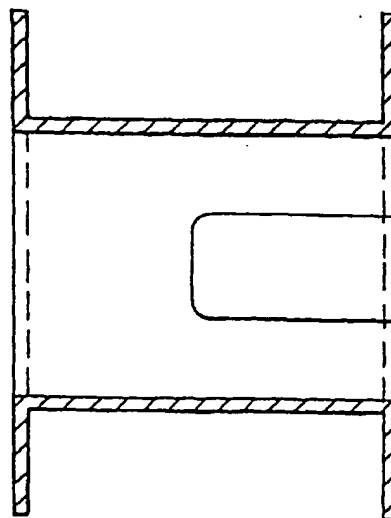


FIG.9



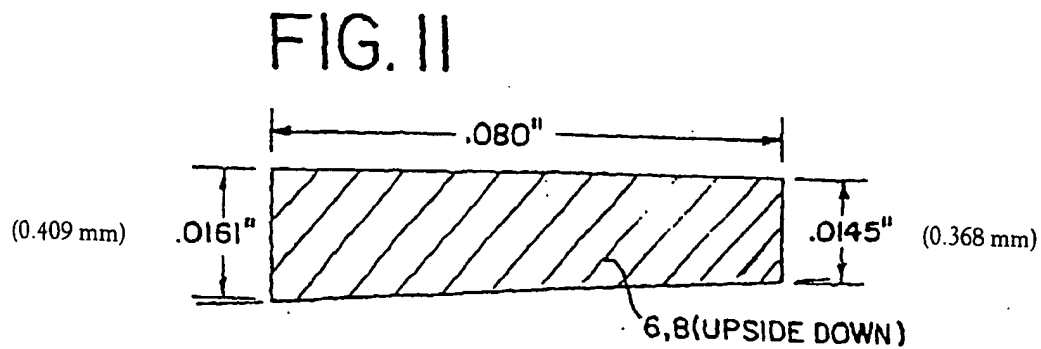
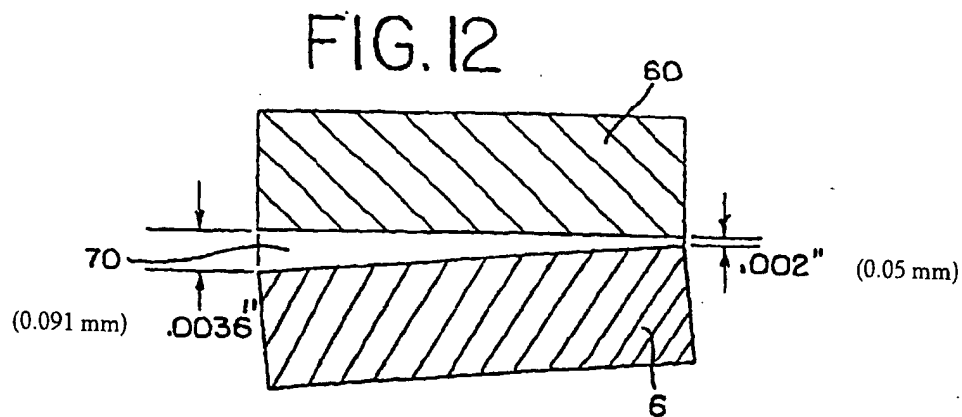
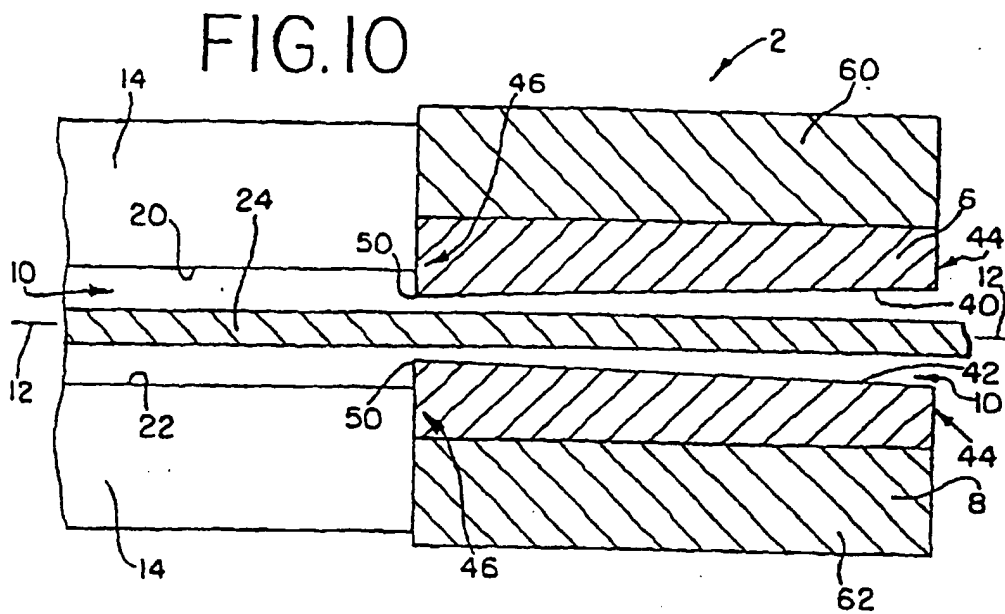


FIG.13

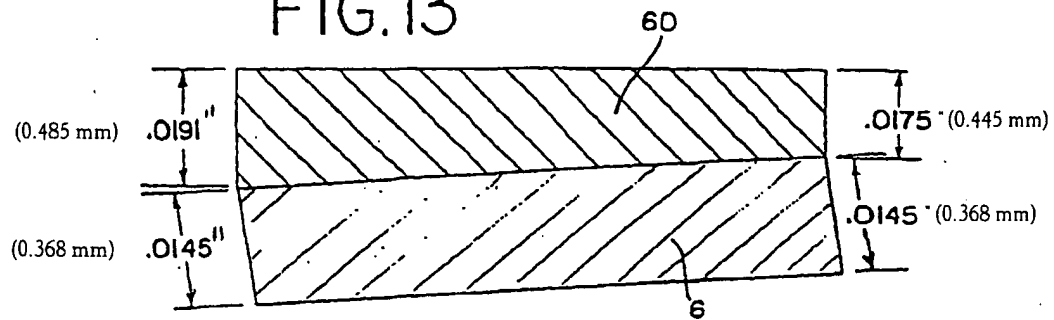


FIG.14

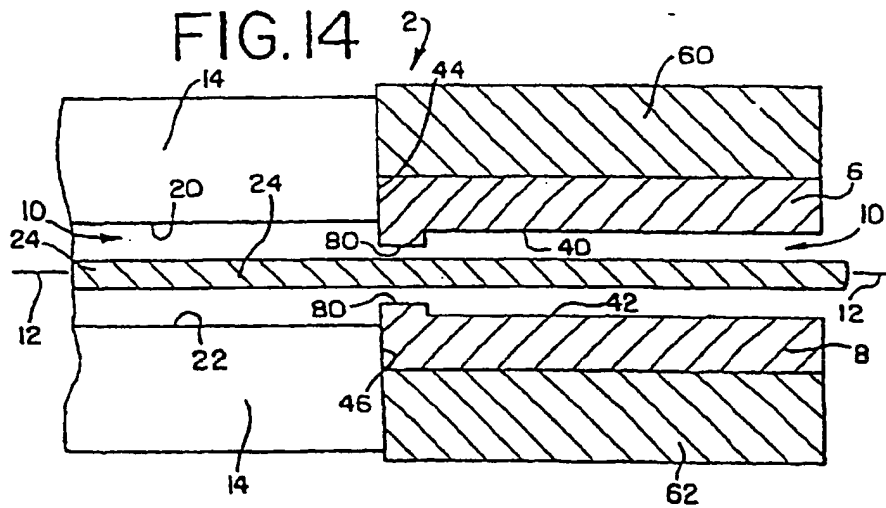


FIG.15

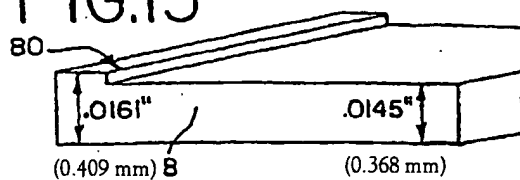


FIG.16

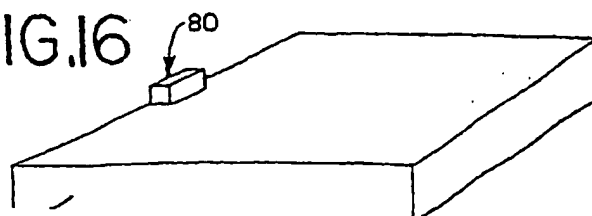


FIG.17

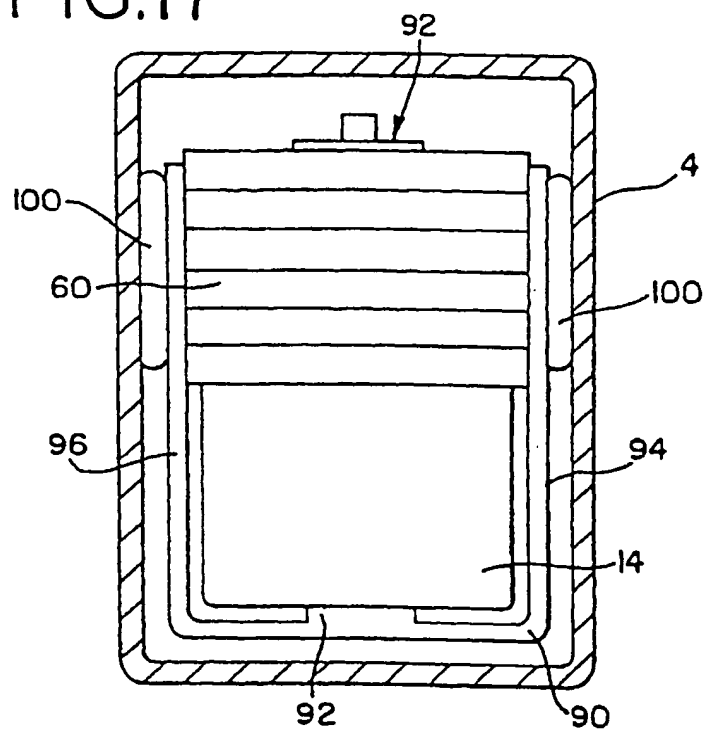


FIG.18

